

Figure 42.—THE FOLIAGE SEWING MACHINE originated with D. W. Clark. Once again he did not include the design in his June 8, 1858, patent, which was aimed at improving the feeding mechanism. Like most hand-turned models, these required a clamp to fasten them to the table when in operation. (Smithsonian photo 45504-C.)

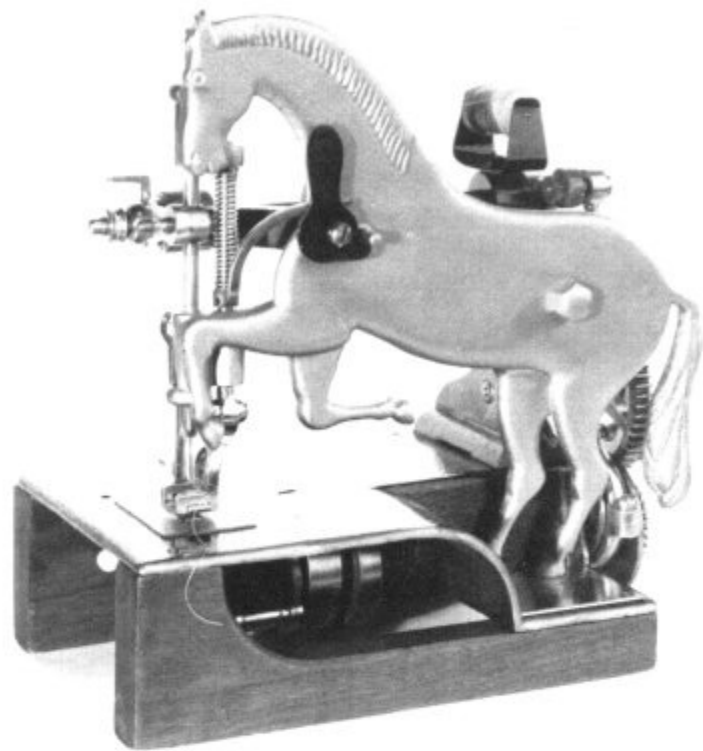


Figure 44.—THE HORSE SEWING MACHINE is among the most unusual of the patents issued for mechanical improvements. Although James Perry, the patentee, made several claims for the looper, feeder, and tension, he made no mention of the unusual design of the machine, for which a patent was issued on November 23, 1858. Although it was probably one of a kind, the horse machine illustrates the extent to which the inventor's mind struggled for original design. (Smithsonian photo 45505-C.)



Figure 43.—THE SEWING SHEARS was another popular machine of unusual style. Some models were designed to both cut and sew, but most derived their names from the method of motivating power. The earliest example of the sewing-shears machine was invented by Joseph Hendrick, who stated in his patent that he was attempting to produce "a simple, portable, cheap, and efficient machine." His patent model of October 5, 1858, is illustrated. (Smithsonian photo 45504-F.)